CUBAN CIGARMAKERS HAVE

were empty and the Banca Española had only 4.000 silver dollars in its safe. The city was defended by bronze cannon, imported from France after the war in Italy, while the Miscens timetre bronze guns, stamped with the date 1724, guarded the entrance to the harbor. Of ! four Hontoria guns taken from the Reina Merand the few mortars in the Morro could not be fired. What coal there was was on a government wharf, which could be reached with difficulty by the ships' launches.

Cervera determined to get out of Santiago at once, but was obliged to coal and water first, This could be done only by lighters, and not more than 150 tons of coal a day could be put on board the fleet. In spite of this, when Schley's fleet withdrew on May 20, a council of sen and trying to reach Puerto Rico or Cien-

There was a division of opinion. Some wished to go to Puerto Rico, although they knew they would not find enough coal there to cross the loss of the vessel could not be justified in Spain. Cervers thereupon had soundings taken and found that there were only ten inches of water more than the Colon drew on the rocks at the bar. He then decided to stay and trust to luck. When the cruiser Minneapolis appeared off the harbor he thought himself blockaded, "as the manouvres of the enemy's squadron up to May 29 were inexplicable to us."

The portion of Capt, Concas's narrative that is of most interest, however, is where he tells the events of which he was himself a witness He explains the reasons for Cervera's leaving Santiago and explains his plan of escape, which was based upon the customary formation of the blockading fleet.

"Its vessels usually made a great bow, restgents; and, supporting the yacht, the Brooklyn

usual position when the fleet went out, the Maria Teresa would engage with her and try to attack her, and while our flagship attracted the fire of the rest of the enemy's squadron. The main correct: though the Indiana was somewhat nearer in perhaps. As every morning at daylight ships readjust their positions out stopping to aid the Teresa, would mass become stopping to aid the Teresa, would make the main correct: though the Indiana was somewhat nearer in perhaps. tween her and the coast in single file and en-deavor to escape; the destroyers were to stat'on themse ves under the lee from fire of the fron themse wes under the fee from he of the larger vessels and as soon as possible, forcing their engines, were to try to get away, taking no part in the fight unless the necessity of their doing so arose. In case a single vessel was sent, the opportunity of attacking it must be seized, our object being that those who could save themselves should get to Hayana or Clentuegos.

re seized, our object being that those who could save themselves should get to Havana or Cleanuagos.

"The nour for starting was set at 4 in the afternoon lof July 2 if the men on shore could be got on board by that time, otherwise it would be in the morning of the next day."

When Cant. Concas went to the mouth of the harbor to recenneitre at 7 in the morning of July 3 he found that the Massachusetts was not there and that the Brooklyn, contrary to the customary order, lay very close to the Texas, a small vachr instead being in the opening where she usually was. At 8:30 the New York with Admiral Sampson on board, started for Siboney. With regard to distances he is sure that the Brooklyn was more than 7,000 metres from the mouth of the harbor; as he could not measure the distance with instruments that were good up to 7,000 metres, he calculated that it was nearer 9,000 than 7,000 metres away. He says that Admiral Sampson's statement of distances are incorrect and disproved by the official plan published by the United States.

"In it he places the Brooklyn about 5,000."

statement of distances are incorrect and college proved by the official plan published by the United States.

In the press the Brooklyn about 5,000 miles and the erranes, which me cassitates making the erranes, which me within 300 metres of Admiral Schler's dags which of our torselosely what we would have wished for our torselosely what we would have wished for our torselosely and heavy gims; he districted the garrian would have districted by the garrian would have districted by the garrian would have districted by the special states. The same should have waited for her as aboc came out, as it required only a speed of four miles an hour to get abreast of the Morta that she was not less than four allowerse from her bearing to the same out, as it required only a speed of four miles an hour to get abreast of the Morta that she was not less than four allowerse from land and some out, as it required only a speed of four miles an hour to get abreast of the Morta that she was not less than four allowerse from land and some it was an easy matter to teelde the harbor, the vessels at the moment we came out, for when the Teresa and a little later when the regard to distance and contradiets and health regard to distance and contradiets and health regard to distances and to the problem of the problem of the latest and the problem of States.
the places the Brooklyn about 5,000

rante Cervera," and published in Madrid. As is only ratural, his book is a defence of the officers who took part in the expedition and an arraignment of the Government officials who were responsible for it. Capt. Concas asserts that he and other officers more than once declared their conviction in councils of war that the Government had sent out Admiral Cervera with his squadron with the deliberate intention of having it destroyed so that the war might be brought to an end as soon as possible without loss of honor to Spain. He did not change his orinion after the Santiago fight. The statements he makes with regard to administrative incompetence, negligence and wacillation would be incredible, if they were not backed up by the events of the war. He asserts, for in stance, what he certainly was in a position to know, that Admiral Cervera was sent neros the Atlantic, in spite of his repeated protests, without directions as to where he should go, as to what he should do, or as to why he was ent to Cuban waters. No attempt was made to communicate with the fleet after it had salied, it was completely in the dark as to movements of the enemy, so that its not meeting with him and its arrival in safety at Santiage was "mirroulous," No sooner was Cervera there than he found that even he had underestimated the depths of Spanish carelessness and incompetence.

Provisions were scarce in the town a month before an enemy's ship appeared. The shorts were empty and the Banea Española had only 4.000 silver dellars in its safe. The city was

Santiago payal campa gn and the events lead-ing up to and culminating in Cevera's defeat, comments thus on Capt. Concas's report:

Concas is right in his general statement. but he is wrong in saying that Sampson puts cedes, only one had been mounted in the the ships so near. Sampson's report (p. 507, Bocapa battery a month after war was declared, appendix to report of Bureau of Navigation) says: "The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semicircle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order: The Indiana, about a mile and a half from shore; the Oregon-the New York's place being between these two-the Iowa, Texas and Brooklyn, the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was war considered the question of putting out to from two and one-half to four miles, the latter being the limit of day blockading distance. The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles.'

Capt. Philip in his report of the battle (idem p. 528, pars. 2 and 3) says: (2) A antic. Others thought they might as well "At daylight on the morning of the 3d the perish at Santiago, as they said the Colon | Texas stood out the entrance from the could not get out of the harbor and that the | harbor, taking day blockading position about three miles from the Morro (the Morro bearing E.) (3) At 9:35 the Morro bearing N. 6 E. & E. distant 5,000 yards -Captain Taylor gives about 4,300 yards (about

25 statute miles) (idem p. 532.). Capt. Evans says: "The position of this vessel at the ime of sighting the squadron was the usual lockading station off the entrance of the harbor, Morro Castle bearing north and distant about three to four miles (p. 537) (3.4 and 4.6 statute). I regard all the distances given from the

entrance except that by the Iowa as much too short: those given by Sampson are approximately correct, the Gloucester being nearest others further away from the Morro. There is "Its vessels usually made a great bow, resting on the east near Daiquirland very close to land, to the east the Indiana, then in succession going westward the New York, Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Texas, which, as a rule, lay nearly south of the entrance to the harbor. Close to the land, to the west, there was usually a yacht, which we supposed kept up constant communication with the insurgents; and supporting the yacht, the Brooklyn and supporting the yacht, the Brooklyn and sketch published from a drawing made aboard the Indiana facing p. 533 of the approach of the ships excellently, though all except the Gloucester are too close to Morro. You will see by Sampson's order of June 15 what difficulty there was in keeping ships in twas needed. Sampson's report does not consider with Concas's in any great degree; i. e. though he puts the Brooklyn about two miles from shore" (4,000 yards, 2,3 statute miles), it does not mean that she was not farther from a sketch published from a drawing made gents; and, supporting the yacht, the Brooklyn in the middle of the space and at a distance from the other ships; there being always, in short, a wide space left open to the southwest between the Texas and the coast."

"Supposing then that the Brooklyn lay in her usual position when the fleet went out, the Maria Teresa would engage with her and try.

Maria Teresa would engage with her and try.

Maria Teresa would engage with her and try.

> trance were in general in the neighbor-hood of four miles (8,000 yards). nood of four miles (8,000 yards).
>
> Concas is wrong in saying "resting on the east near Daiquiri;" it should be Aguadores.
>
> Daiquiri is six miles east of Aguadores.
>
> I think he is loose in regard to some other statements. I cannot find that the Texas says anything about being 1,500 yards from the Morro.

## DINNER FOR THE CASTELLANES.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould Entertain Sixty

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould gave a dinner co I musicale last night at their residence, 857 F.fth avenue, in honor of the Count and Countess de Castellane, who will sail next Thursday sixty and the dinner was served at six tables adorned with catalyea orchids. Among those present, beside the Count and Countess, were Miss Helen Gould, the Marquise de Tallyrand-Perigord, Miss Mary Field, the Misses Cameron. Perigord, Miss Mary Field, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Frank Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Kingdon, Reginald Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de Whitehouse, Craig Wadsworth, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Cowdin, Miss Stone, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, F. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont T. flany, G. Creighton Webb, the Misses Hewitt, the Duke de la Torre and Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Smith.

The orchestral music was under the direction

CONCAS'S SANTIAGO STORY.

THE CAPTAIN OF CERVERA'S FLAG-SHIP GIVES HIS VERSION OF THE BAITLE.

Be Attacks the Spanish Government for Sending the Field Over Here-Surprised at the Brooklyn's "Loop"—The Battle From the Bridge of a Spanish Ship. Capt. Den Victor M. Concas v Palau, who commanded Admiral Cervera's flagship, the Marie. Teresa, in the Santiago fight, has write a bis version of the movements that led to be lottling up of the fleet and the battle of the boundered and for v pages, entitled "La Escuadra del Almiral consulted metros."

July 3 in a book of about two hundred and for v pages, entitled "La Escuadra del Almiral consulted metros."

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The starboard, presented its stern to us and fired the two guns from its after turret, drawing away toward the south. In the narrative of the flight by the Oregon's engineer, he confider the time from the Brooklyn, seeing that it was innerhous to attack her, performed the manceuvre we have indicated. The rese and the fact that she was done the fact that she was and the fact that she was and the free over salls, one modification and one appeal dismissed. The most important affirmance was that in the Jamaica School case, in which the lower courts had denied the Texas and Iowa a book of about two hundred and for v pages, entitled "La Escuadra del Almiral consultative to Capt. Concust that it researches to Capt. Concust that it is seems according to reason that it should have been in the coposite direction."

The turn was to starboard, although it seems according to reason that it should have been in the coposite direction."

Be loss on:

Be loss on:

Be loss of the flight of the seem and the control of the flight of the court being about two one modification and one appeal dismissed. The most important affirmance was that in the Jamaica School case, in which member of the court being absent (93 N. Y. Reports, page 438). In the Cisco case, the Supreme Court held that no change had been effected by subsequent statutes or the Constitution of 1804; and such must be the conclusion also of the Court of Appeals. The opinion of the Appellate Division, which was writtenby Presiding Justice Goodrich, appeared in the pamphlet number of the Combined Official Series of Law Reports for Jan. 27, 1900.

The most important reversal in the batch of Court of Appeals decisions handed down on Tuesday was that which reinstated the decision of the referee in the case of O'Brien, Receiver of the Madison Square Bank, against The East River Bridge Company. The bridge company had a deposit of \$50,000 in the bank. The President of the bridge company was a director of the bank and knew that it was likely to fail. He therefore caused a check of the bridge company to be drawn upon the bank for \$50,000, which was paid. The receiver of the bank sought to recover back this sum on the ground that it was obtained in violation of the Stock Corporation law, which with the intent of giving a preference to a particular creditor. The referee who tried the ease held that this prohibition did not apply, to the story of his captivity and | because the President of the bridge company in signing the cheek and procuring it to be paid was not acting at all as a director of the bank, although he was such director. The Appellate Division held otherwise and declared through Mr. Justice Patterson that the bridge company was not entitled to retain the money; but there was a vigorous dissent by Judge Ingraham (see 36 Appellate Division Reports page 27), whose views have now received the approval of the court of last resort.

In criticising the statement of facts in the case of Be-cher against the Long Island Rail road Company last Sunday, we inadvertently attributed its composition to Mr. Marcus T. Hum the Supreme Court Reporter at Albany, instead of to Mr. Edmund H. Smith, the Reporter of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Hun, has called our attention to the error, which we cheerfully correct. He says it is a mistake to assume that the statements of fact preceding the opinions in the law reports are the work of the reporter inless expressly stated to be the work of the Judge whose opinion follows. "It is very com-mon," he adds, "for the Judges to make their own statements of fact, and it seems to me quite evident that the statement you refer to was made by the Judge who wrote the opinion in that case. There is no statement in the reports of any of the cases, showing when the statement of facts has been prepared by the reporter and when it has been in mind was that when the Judge states the facts himself, it ought to be made to appear that he has done so, as is the case in the rethe United States.

Much surprise was caused among practitioners in the Federal courts at the announcement on Wednesday that William H Taft of Cincinnati had resigned his office as Circuit Judge of the United States for the to the Morro (2% miles), the Indiana next, the | Sixth Circuit, to accept the Presidency of the new Philippine Commission. Judge Taft was born in 1857, graduated at Yale College in 1878, was admitted to the bar in 1880, and had been a Judge of the Superior Court of Cinetn. nati and Solicitor-General of the United States before his appointment to the Federal bench in 1892. His father, Alphonso Taft, was a Yale graduate in 1833, preceded his son as a Judge of the Cincinnati Suprema Court, and was Attorney-General of the United States and afterward Minister ! to Austria and then to Russia. The father received the degree of LL D. from Yale in 1887. and the son in 1803. Mr. Henry W. Taft of this city, a brother of Judge William H. Taft, was a candidate for Supreme Court Justice here in 1808, on the same ticket with Joseph F. Daiy. Judge Taft's successor in the Circuit Court is to be Henry Franklin Severens of Grand Rapids, who has been United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan since 1880.

By an act of Congress, approved June 4, 1808. the President was authorized to appoint three Commissioners to revise and amend the laws of the United States concerning patents, trade and other marks and trade or commercial names, Mr. Francis Forbes of this city, Mr. A. P. Greeley and Circuit Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago were appointed Commissioners under this statute. Under date of Dec. 11. 1890, they made a preliminary report to Congress which has just been printed as a State document and a copy of which ought to be in every law library and in the library of every patent lawyer in the country. It makes a pamphlet of 251 pages, in which are brought for their home in Paris. The guests numbered together numerous documents not practically accessible to Congress, containing matter, some of which has heretofore existed only in foreign languages, and the whole of which cannot be found in any one library. The Commissioners requested that these papers be printed before they sent in their final report, in order that Congress might fully understand their recommendations. The documents include all international agreements and treaties, the proceedings of various international conferences, and all United States legislation relating to the subject of trademarks. In consequence of illness, Judge Grosseup did not sign this preliminary report. The Commissioners serve without compensation and are allowed only \$250 for expenses. It would seem that lawyers ought to be paid for work of this sort, when we consider the generosity of Congress to other commissions.

A remarkable decision in regard to the use of photographs as evidence has recently been made by the Supreme Court of Missouri. In a suit to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by falling through a rotten board Library has now been closed for nearly two sidewalk, the trial Judge received in evidence a photograph of the scene of the accident taken four days after the occurrence. He carefully instructed the jury that the picture was to be considered only as giving a general idea of the surroundings and not as representing the condition of things at the very time of the aceident except so far as the testimony of the witnesses showed that it did so. 'The Supreme Court in reviewing the case," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "held that photographs could be made to pervert the truth and that a photograph which was not taken at the actual time of the alleged occurrence should not be admitted in evidence in any event, as the photograph taken a few days afterward might show a decided change from the actual state of affairs before existing." In this State, a photograph, if a fair representation of the us diseases and, Meantime the spread by the fair percentage fair percentage for the fair percentage fo

> The provisions of the Revised Statutes of the The provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to conditional depositions require that the testimony of the witness soil be reduced to writing by the Magnetate taking the deposition or by the witness himself in the Magnetate's presence. Under those provisions there have been condicting decisions as to whether the deposition of a witness may be taken in typewriting. To remove all doubt on the subject, a bill has been introduced in Congress to amend the law so as to permit typewritten depositions to be taken. The measure has been tavorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee and is likely to pass.

HAVANA STRIKE BROKEN.

RETURNED TO WORK. Spaniards Discharged-Gen. Ludlow Sails for New York-Expectation That His Department Will Be Abolished -Commissioner Porter Also Starts North. Special Cobie Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Feb. 10.-Gen. and Mrs. Ludlow sailed to-day on the steamship Havana for New York. Before he left the General announced that he would return on Feb. 24. Many persons believe that the department of which Gen. Ludlow is the head will be abolished before that time. Before he left Gen. Ludlow organized the Havana Board of Health, which consists of six

Havana are ex-offleio members of the board so long as the department lasts. This step which was taken apparently in view f the approaching abolishment of the department, was made all the more necessary because Major John G. Davies, the chief sanitary officer of the department, applied for transfer to the Philippines, and has already been

Cuban physicians. The chief surgeon and the

chief sanitary officer of the Department of

ordered to report at New York. Robert P. Porter, having finished his investigation of the customs administration. also sailed on the Havana. Mr. Porter paid the highest kind of a compliment to Col. Bliss, the Collector of Customs, by saying that if he (Col. Bliss), had been administering customs affairs

all his life he could not have done better. Gen. Sanger, the Military Governor of Matanzas and Director-General of the Cuban'census, is still here. The General says he is straightening out the census, all the returns of which are now in Washington.

Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, appears to have been somewhat unsuccessful in his efforts here. Despite his appearance on the scene and prohibits the transfer of any property of an his numerous speeches to the striking clgarinsolvent corporation by a director thereof. makers of Bock's factories the men returned to work to-day without receiving any concessions from their employers. The men, to the number of 12,000, have been on strike for over two weeks. One of their grievances was that Spaniards should be discharged to make way for Cubans. Mr. Bock says that only 10 per cent, of his employees are Spaniards.

At the same time that objection is being raised by Cubans against the employment of Spaniards, which ary is backed by some of the newspapers urging the restriction of Spanish immigration, there is an urgent need of agricultural labor all over the island. Other papers are urging the encouragement of im migration in order that help may be secured to do the absolutely necessary work of harvesting the

An incident of little importance in itself, yet a good eye-opener to those who believe in the ordent love and gratitude of the Cubans to things American, happened at the Albisu Theatre on Thursday night. A prestidigitateur used the Spanish, Cuban and American flags in one of his tricks. The Spanish and Cuban flags were cheered, but the American flag was

TO TEACH MARINE ENGINEERING. An Important Departure in the Curriculum

at Columbia University. The trustees of Columbia University have decided to establish courses in marine engineering, naval architecture and locomotive engineering. It is believed that a new era in prepared by the Judge." The very point we had | American shipbuilding is about to begin, and upon the suggestion of Rear Admiral Melville, Chief Engineer of the United States Bureau of Steam Engineering, the trustees decided upon placing naval architecture in the curriculum of the School of Mechanical Engineering Prof. Catheart, formerly of the United States Navy, will be the head of the new department. The course will be optional to scientific students and will include boiler design, marine auxiliaries, appliances, materials and propelling machinery, as well as architectural design and mould-loft practice. Designs for special vessels and machinery will be required as a graduation thesis from candidates for degrees.

The course in locomotive engineering under Prof. E. L. Custer, formerly of the Baltimore and Ohlo Baliroat, was made possible through the gift of a standard locomotive from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, now installed in the vault between Havemeyer Hall and the Engineering Building, and an appliance to consume the smoke produced in the fire-box given to the university by the B. F. Sturtevant Company. The locomotivity is so set up that it can be operated by compressed air, steam from its own boiler, and it can be run at full speed on friction wheels.

Speaking of the extension of the departports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of | placing naval architecture in the curriculum of speed on friction wheels.

Speaking of the extension of the department's work, President Low said yesterday:

T share the opinion of the faculty that it is highly important for the university to presempt the field of marine engineering without delay."

## ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS.

The Collector for a Rochester Firm Confesses to Having Stolen About \$2,000.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 10. - Schuyler A. Sheffer, 35 years of age, confesses that he has systematieally robbed F.&C. Crittenden of this city for a period of several months, the amount of his thefts being over \$2,000. The Crittenden Company acts as agent for Swift & Co. of Chicago, selling on commission for that flym. A. C. Douglass, travelling auditor for Swift & Co., visited Rochester on Thursday and began the work of going over the accounts of the local collectors. Sheffer did not appear at the office yesterday and word was received that he was suffering from cramps in the stomach. It is thought that Sheffer guessed what was coming and purposely remained away from work, although he made no attempt to escape.

A customer of the firm brought in a bill that Sheffer had receipted and asked some questions about it. It was noticed that the bill was not made out on the regular bill heads of the firm, and for the first time Sheffer's employers began to be suspicious. They looked up the customer's account and found that he had not been credified with the amount he declared he had paid to the collector. Sheffer was confronted and admitted the thefts. He has been arrested. C. Douglass, travelling auditor for Swift & Co.

ALLEGED UP-SIATE TROLLEY DEAL. An Official of a Rochester Trolley Line

Says There Is Nothing in It. ROCHESTER, Feb. 10.-The report of a big street railroad deal, involving the principal trolley lines of western New York, is laughed at here. The same rumor has often been circulated, and whenever it comes out there is talk of a rise in the stock of the different companies involved. Rochester people do not take any interest in it. A prominent official of the Rochester Railway Company had this to say to a SUN reporter:
"The report of the purchase of trolley lines in and about Rochester is unfounded. There has been no change in management or ownership for some time, nor is there any prospect of such change. The Cuyler-Morgan syndicate now owns a large part of the stock, and has owned it for a number of years. It would be like buying what already belongs to them. When a gentleman connected with the Rochester Railway Company, and who is also connected with the Buffulo Company, comes here the report of a combination of capital and a big ejectric road along Lake Ontario between Buffalo and Rochester is son! out. It seems that the 'wish is father to the thought." Rochester Railway Company had this to say to

California's Legislature Goes Home. SACRAMENTO, Ca'. Feb. 10.-The extra session of the State Legislature adjourned sine die to-day, having accomplished most of the purposes for which Gov. Gage called it together. It elected a United States Senator and passed several bils of importance to the State. It refused, however, to give the Governor power to remove the employees of State insane asylums for cause and also refused to give him authority to suspend the sale of public lands.

Girl Shot by Her Sister Dead. Rache- Belsky, 13 years old, who was accidentally shot on Friday by her sister Rose, 16 years, at their home 4 Blake avenue, Brooklyn ed during the night at St Mary's Hospi lesse, who was arrested, was paroled yester-lay in the care of her mother by Magistrate Worth pending the action of the Coroner,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give most salutary relief in Bronchitis. The Genuine has the Fan-Simile Sam & Reon the box.

ART NOTES. Exhibition of the Architectural League. The exhibition of the Architectural League is the largest and most varied in the character of its component parts of all those given by the professional art societies in this city. Beginning fifteen years ago with a modest show it one gailery in Twenty-third street, where a few perspectives, elevations and ground plans were shown, it has grown steadily in size and in merit until this year it fills all five of the galleries and the entrance hall of the Fine Arts Society building in West Fifty-seventh street. overflows into the League's meeting room on the second floor and even fills the basement room under the Vanderbilt gallery. This has come about by degrees, as each year more and more important architectural drawings, many of large size, have been sent in, and the departments of decorative and architectural sculpture, mural painting carved wood and a dozen subdivisions of the arts of decoration have become larger and representative of the evergrowing activity of artists and artisans in these fields. As instances, the exhibits of wrought fron work and book covers, two widely separated classifications surely, each take up considerable space ft the present exhibition. The catalogue is good-sized book, with its 1,310 numbers and its six ty full-page illustrations. The exhibits are well displayed and the collection as a whole is one that must interest all classes of visitors. All things considered, the exhibition of the competitive designs for the University of Callfornia is the most important feature of the show this year. The designs by Emile Benard of Paris, which won the first prize, are hung in the Vanderbilt gallery. Those by Howells Stokes & Hornbostel (second prize), Despradelle & Codman (third), Howard & Cauldwell (fourth), Lord, Hewlett & Lord (fifth) and Whitney Warren are in the League room upstairs. Those by J. F. Freedlander are in the entrance hall. This was a remarkable competition and the work by all the architects possesses a high degree of interest. In the general plan for the arrangement of the buildings and the treatment of the site, as well as in the buildings themselves, and in the details of the buildings, the correctness of the award of the judges is vindicated; that seems plain enough, while conceding great points of excellence in other designs. The plans for the New York Custom House are next in order in importance and perhaps, for visitors to the exhibition, first in interest. The winning designs by Cass Gilbert are in the Vanderbilt gallery, along with others by various empetitors, but those by Carrère and Hastings are not among them. Plaster models of buildings are placed on pedestals here and there about the rooms, accompanied by ground plans and elevations on the walls, and these form very interesting exhibits because the layman can comprehend the architects' shemes at a glance. Prominent among them are Babb, Cook giance. Frominentamong them are Babb, Cook & Willard's accepted competitive design for a house for Andrew Carnegie, and Bruce Price's proposed residence on upper Fifth avenue. An architectural setting in plaster for Thomas Shields Clarke's monument to "Alma Mater," with its two figures and pedestal (the architectural design is by Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan), which is to be placed on the Princeton campus, appears with good effect, and, like the models of buildings, demonstrates the fitness of this mode of exhibiting projects, so well may the proportions in

on the Princeton campus, appears with good effect, and, like the models of buildings, demonstrates the fitness of this mode of exhibiting projects, so well may the proportions in detail and the general effect be appreciated. The number of plans exhibited is so large and so many are excellent that mere mention of them must suffice. Some of the best and most interesting are the accepted design for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Ferryhouse at Forty-second street, by George A. Nichola: competition design for Wilkesbarre Courf House, by Lord, Hewlett & Lord; Cornell University Medical College, by McKim, Mead & White; Yale Law School, by Cady, Berg & See; Hearst School for Girls, Washington, D. C., by R. W. Gibson; New York University Library, by McKim, Mead & White; Competitive design for a city residence, by H. J. Hardenberg; the buildings for Mount Sinai Hespital, by Arnold W. Brunner, and the competitive designs for the Yale University Memorial Building, by R. H. Robertson.

In the department of mural painting the drawings by Kenyon Cox, Edwin H. Blashfield, N. A. and Edward Simmons are remarkable for their excellence. Color designs by A. Brewster Sewell (No. 94), William Walton (No. 85), Taber Sears (No. 90), Richard Newton, Jr. (No. 77), and an important finished work by John La Farge, N. A., (No. 70), for the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, are among the notable exhibits in this field, and there is interesting work also by W. B. Van Ingen, Edward P. Sperry, Chester Loomis, Ella Condie Lamb, F. S. Lamb, C. R. Lamb, R. V. V. Seweil, Maitland Armstrong and Helen Armstrong, Francis Lathrop and George R. Barse, Jr. Two large cartoons catalogued as "Sketches for Decoration of the Mendelssohn Club, Nos. 112 and 113," by Robert Blum, N. A., are charming compositions, admirable in arrangement and attractive in suggested color. The sculpture includes several of the models for groups, single figures and reliefs on the Dewy Arch, 'Dancing Compositions, admirable in arrangement and attractive in suggested c

several of the models for groups, a single flaures and reliefs on the Dewey Arch, "Dancing Faur," No. 545, an original marble by Attilio Facarilli, No. 545; a statuette, "Sea Breeze," No. 555, by Frank Lemon; two figures, Nos. 583 and 586, by Daniel C. French; "Siegfried and the Dragon," No. 592, by R. Hinton Ferry, and "Fragment of Statue," No. 1070, part of the much-discussed Hudson county. N. J. Monument to Soldiers and Sailories besides sculpture contain decorative panels executed in several processes, book covers, stamped leather, pottery, iron work, illustrations, posters, ornaments and textiles.

The exhibition will continue to Saturday, March 3, and is well worth a visit.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. ...6:59 | Sun sets . 5:29 | Moon rises .. 5:01 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook . 5:27 | Gov. I'd ... 5:59 | Hell Gate ..

Arrived-SATURDAY, Feb. 10. Sa New York, Roberts, Southampton, Feb. 3, 8a Graf Waldersee, Kopff, Hamburg, Jan. 27, 8a Chicago City, Lewis, Bristol, Jan. 19, 8a Origoco, Caroy, Bermuda, Feb. 7, Ss Montealm, Shalles, London, Jan. 26.
 Ss Alamo, Hix, Galveston, Feb. 3.
 Se Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, Feb. 9.
 Ship Manuel Liagune, Smail, Shanghai, Oct. 3.
 Bark Balshasar, Niebuhr, Rio Grande do Sul, Dec

La Normandie, from New York, at Havre. Rotterdam, from New York, at Rotterdam. SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS Ss. La Touraine, from Havre for New York.
Ss. St. Louis, from Southampton for New York.
Ss. Campania, from Liverpool for New York,
Ss. Rhein, from Bremen for New York.
Ss. Friesland, from Antwerp for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail To-morrow. Mails Close. Vessel Sails. 

Sail Tuesday, Feb. 13.

New York   Southampton   7 00 A M   10 00 A X		
Alamo, Galveston.    December   D	Kensington, An werp   10 30 A M   Ym atan Havana   100 P M   British King, Antwerp   Nia ava. Tambies   1 00 P M   Caribbee St Kitis   12 30 P M   Allianca, Colon   9 30 A M	3 00 P 3 3 00 P 3 3 00 P 3 1 00 P 3
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New Orleans   Feb.	Line To-marring.	
Werkendam   Betterdam   Feb.	Hu Sar San Juan Hu San Juan Kan Juan Kan Juan Kan Greede ranswisk Alsonaum Jasksanville	Feb.
Werkendam   Betterdam   Feb.	I we Townstop, Feb. 13.	
	Werkendam Beterdam Neordland Autwerp Pitadelphia Letinata Alta Prilamon Lisud New Orleans	Feb.
Due Weanestay, 12h, 14.	Due Weanestay, 1 ch. 14.	

Port an Prince Colon . St. Luca

..... Liverpool Feb. 10

Hull .....

Ine Thursday, Feb. 15.

A thirsty man might as well refuse to take water as a sick man to refuse medicine because not prescribed by his regular physician.—MUNYON.

bars the way. Some of the mossbacks had rather see a patient die by rule than get well otherwise.

Prof. Munyon comes as a deliverer. He cares nothing for traditions. He knows that his improved Homœopathic remedies will cure most of the diseases of humanity. He has 57 cures for 57 ills. Every drug store keeps them-mostly at 25 cents-and the GUIDE TO HEALTH-free. Prof. Munyon says:

I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will oure almost any case of Rheumatism in a few hours. That my Dyspepsia Cure will cure any case of indigestion or stomach trouble.

It is the bigotry of the old schools that | That 90 per cent. of kidney complaints, including Bright's Disease, can be cured with my Kidney throat and stomach, no matter of how long stand-

That nervous affections and diseases of the beart are controlled and cured by my Nervo and Heart That my Cold Cure will break up any form of cold If you need electrical treatment for pe-

ralysis, stiff joints or nervous prostration, the most perfect machines in all the world are at the Munyon Institute.

9 A. M. to 8 P. M. except Sunday. 907 Broadway, cor. 20th street.

# Tonstable Constable Consta

# Men's Wear.

English Worsted Sultings and Trouserings, Scotch and Irish Cheviots. Black, Oxford, and Cambridge Coatings. Coverts and Whipcords. Army and Navy Cloths and Serges. Golf and Bicycle Suitings.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SNEAK THIEF AT THE SCHOOL.

Principal and Janitor Tried to Catch Him, but He Escaped.

William H. J. Sieberg, Principal of Public School No. 43, Amsterdam avenue and 129th street, and Thomas R. Brown, the janitor, had a lively time last Friday afternoon trying to capture a sneak thief. Exercises celebrating Lincoln's Birthday were held in the afternoon and the list of visitors was unusually large. While the janitor was standing at the visitors' door a well-dressed young man, tall and of commanding presence, stepped up and said:

"Beg pardon, I'm one of the speakers to address the school to-day. Won't you please direct me to the teachers' closet, where I can leave my coat and hat?"

The janitor showed the man where to go and he passed upstairs. A few minutes later Principal Sicherg went to the clothes closet. He was confronted by a tall young man, who was in the act of going through the pockets of a coat. Mr. Sieberg called a boy and told him to go for the janitor. The thief said: "Well, do you think I'm going to be caught red-annied by you people? Oh, no. Not en your life!" He then grabbed the best-looking overcont he could find and darted out the room and downstairs.

The janitor caught him on the first floor, but William H. J. Sieberg, Principal of Public

could find and darted out the room and down-stairs.

The janitor caught him on the first floor, but he broke away and got out of the building When the janitor got to the street the thief could not be found.

Business Notices.

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Always safe and reliable, 756 bot. MULLER'S PHARMACY, 74 University place, New York. A Man Who Knows a Good Thing Will Al ways insist on having CARL H SCHULTZ'S pur and correct Mineral Waters and will take no other

DIED.

FANCHER. -On Friday, Feb. 9, 1900, Enoch L Fancher, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 141 Madison av., on Monday, Feb. 12, 1900, at 10 A. M. Inte ment at New Windsor at the convenience of the family.

KENE,-On Saturday, Feb. 10, 1900, at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York city. Cornelius E. Kene of New Rochelle, N. Y., beloved husband of Emma C. Kene (nee Ehrhart), aged 47 years, Funeral notice hereafter. RANDELL. -At his residence; No. 55 East 128th

st., on Friday, Feb.9, 1900, William Mix Randell, Relatives and frients are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence 55 East 126th st., Monday evening, Feb. 12, 1900, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Woodlawn. ROUSE,-On February 10, 1500, at her home, 805. Livingston st., Brooklyn, Isabella Crane Rouse, widow of the late Patrick Rouse.

Notice of funeral hereafter. WYCKOFF, -VETERANS OF THE SEVENTE REGI-MENT.-Announcement is made, with deep regret, of the death of our esteemed comrade Albert T. Wyckoff, after long and faithful service as an officer of the Seventh Regiment, and as Coptain of the Fifth Company, Veterans, Mem bers are requested to at one time fineral services at his late residence, 5% Prospect pl., is on lyn, on Monday, February 12, 1,000, at 7 o'clock.
THOMAS DIMOND, Colonel.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY -Private station, Harlem Kailroad. (3 min des ride tros atral Depot. Office, 16 East 12d st.

Religious Hotices.

M., 2.45 and 8.00 P. M. LAPLE EMANUEL EL. 5th av. and 43d st. et lay 11 30 A. M. Dr. Joseph Silverman en 5. Progress of Women in the 16th tensors. All av.

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